

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4836.

號四月正年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

日二十月二十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BART & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. REINER & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs. A. A. DE MELO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Kowloon, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, ORAWORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

For Sale.

SAM HING STULTZ,
HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPRUS,"
AND
HAS FOR SALE—
NEW PATTERNS IN CARPETS,
WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds,
TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS,
HATS in every style,
DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 11, 1878. ja11

DESTRUCTION BY THE GREAT
FIRE.—SELLING OFF!

SAM HING STULTZ
will SELL OFF HIS STOCK, more
or less damaged by the late fire, at
Greatly Reduced Prices during the month
of JANUARY.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878. ja31

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.
COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.
TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.
REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.
TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.
GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.
CLOTH TROUSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.
ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.
COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CUP BELLIES.
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.
FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.
CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.
CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

NOTICE.
TO CAPTAINS REQUIRING SEA STOCK,
BEEF! BEEF!
Ship "Commissary."

24 TIERCES PRIME INDIA MESS BEEF, FOR SALE by private bargain on the above Ship. Prices Moderate.
Hongkong, December 24, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. my29

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is this Day REMOVED to No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY will take place about the middle of FEBRUARY next.
The Days of Exhibition will be advertised at an early date.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the Fire, NAM HING LOONG has REMOVED to No. 8, STANLEY STREET, where Business will be Conducted as usual.

Hongkong, December 26, 1878. ja33

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now READY to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES —AND— PRESENTS.

PLUM PUDDINGS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
MINCEMEAT.
SMYRNA FIGS.
ELVAS PLUMS.
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.
DRAEGES.
French and English BONBONS.
CHOCOLATE for DESSERT.
ASSORTED COCAQUES.
TELEPHONE CRACKERS.
CONFERENCE CRACKERS.
AQUARIUM CRACKERS.
French and English TOYS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
DOLLS, in latest Parisian Costumes.
SWIMMING DOLLS.
DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX.
DANCING and WALKING DOLLS.
PUNCH and JUDY SHOW.
ROCKING HORSES.
MUSICAL BOXES.
TEA and DINNER SETS.
NOAH'S ARKS.
WHEELBARROWS.
GUNS and SWORDS.
SNADES and PAIRS.
BARREL ORGANS.
French ALBUMS.
LADIES' DRESSING CASES.
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
WORK BASKETS and BOXES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
CARD RECEIVERS.
STATUETTES.
Bohemian FLOWER VASES.
Pharosk WRITING CABINETS.
SCENT CASES in Velvet and Crystal.
RUSSIA POCKET BOOKS.
MOROCCO CIGAR CASES.
Electro-Plated SCISSORS in Cases.
BIBLES.
PAINT BOXES, Fitted.
TOILET BOTTLES and VASES.
ANEROIDS.
CROCODILE SCENT CASES.
CIGAR BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
LATEST DESIGNS in Electro-Plated Ware.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOKS.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 20, 1878. ja20

MOORE & Co.,
"PARITY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., Considerably under the Usual Prices.

Shortly expected from England, an Elegant Assortment of SILVER COUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.

Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fel

SUBMARINE DIVING.

CAPTAIN W. CLARK has all the necessary Appliances for SAVING OPERATIONS, and is prepared to undertake Contracts to work at Wrecks to the Depth of 20 Fathoms.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878. ja9

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE

OF
JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS,
Deceased.

It is hereby notified that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS, Deceased, was granted to the undersigned on the 25th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) J. H. DOS REMEDIOS,
D. A. DOS REMEDIOS,
M. C. DO ROZARIO,
A. A. DOS REMEDIOS,
Hongkong, December 14, 1878. ja14

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

Intimations.

W. KERR TAYLOR,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER,
DECORATOR,
GLASS EMBOSING and GILDING.
Temporary Premises: Fletcher's Buildings,
Behind R. N. Seaman's Club,
HONGKONG.
December 28, 1878. ja9

WONG CHIU,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 84, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
(Opposite the P. & O. Co.)

CHINESE VIEWS
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.
December 11, 1878. ja11

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co. having SUSPENDED PAYMENT, the Board of Directors of the above Company, at a SPECIAL MEETING held at the Head Office TO-DAY, the 9th Instant, Appointed Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent, pro tem, by whom all Business of the said Company will be transacted.

To Confirm the Action of the Board of Directors with Reference to the Appointment of Mr J. BRADLEE SMITH as General Agent of the Company, an Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1879, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when an audited Statement of the Affairs of the Company will be submitted.

By Order of the Board,
WM. REINERS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878. ja13

F. HUTCHINGS
begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shed—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Spanish Steamer
"EMUY."
BLANCO, Master, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.
The Steamship
"TAIWAN,"
Capt. S. ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. ja5

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.
The Steamship
"YESSO,"
Capt. S. ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 7th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. ja7

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"BUZAN,"
Capt. S. ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1879. ja8

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.).
The British Barque
"HOTSPUR,"
Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark
"ALMA,"
Capt. O. OHLSSON, will be despatched as above on or before the 10th January, 1879.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 12, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4/1 American Bark
"J. H. INGERSOLL,"
Capt. DOW, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4/1 British Ship
"MIN-Y-DOH,"
Capt. LESLIE, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4/1 German Bark
"MANILA II,"
GONNER, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about the 6th January.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Bark
"CONDOR,"
STEFFENS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American Ship
"FLEETWING,"
GUYER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The 4/1 British Bark
"MERCURY,"
D. THOMAS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4/1 American Ship
"MELROSE,"
PITMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Hon. J. M. PRICE, to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 6th January, 1879, at 2 o'clock p.m., (owing to change of Residence), at his residence, West Hermitage, Caine Road,—

The Whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Library, Rooms' Furniture.
English-made Walnut Crestone Covered Drawing-room Suite.
French-made Marble-top Side Table, Card Tables and Plate Glass Cabinets.
Gilt Framed Chimney Glass, Chromolithographs, Water Colors, Engravings, Marble Mantel-piece Clock, Italian Bronzes and Ornaments.

A Valuable Collection of Rare Minerals and Shells.
English-made Mahogany Extension Dining Table and Sideboard.
Dining-room Chairs, Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glassware, Plated-ware and Table Linen.
Electric Observatory Clock and Thermometers.

Iron Bedstead, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, English-made Morocco Covered Couch, Mahogany Marble-top Washstand, Teak Writing Table, Glass Book Cases.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 4th January.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 23, 1878. ja6

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 8th January, 1879, at 2 p.m., (for account of the concerned,) ON BOARD—

The German Schooner
"NICOLAUS,"
of 157 Tons Register, as she is now lying in this Harbour.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., or to the Undersigned, where a List of Inventory can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half of the Purchase Money at the fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.

F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878. ja8

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class
IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

"AMERICA,"
of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. Top and McGregor, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct-Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 8 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyds 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 3 Steam Winches, and HARRIS'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft, for 8. Boilers retubed in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first-class order.

Spare Engine Gear and Coal to be SOLD SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs BIRLEY & Co., or the Auctioneers, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGIE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. ja10

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jrl

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879. fo2

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD,
16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fel

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD SCHÖNBERGER has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. ja7

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from this Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fel

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, CANTON as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU & Co.

T. I. E. von PUSTAU.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fel

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. OTTO BENNEKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, Hongkong, } January 1, 1879. fel
and Shanghai, }

NOTICE.

WE have Established a BRANCH of our Firm at SHANGHAI.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1878. ja31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED my BUSINESS as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fel

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENKE.
Office, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to CLOSE his Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr. G. D. PITMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED on the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

ORON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 9, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

Also, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINDH, Commandant MONGE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 10th January, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, December 31, 1878. jall

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant; at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 15th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 3, 1879. ja16

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMER.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A RETURN is made on RETURN Passage Tickets.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 3, 1879. fe8

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
pro tem.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.
Ex "Iraouaddy."

610 (in diamond) H. A. (underneath) No. 530, Mr. Outman, 1 case Shirts, from London.

W. P. C. (in heart) P. M. (underneath) No. 4065/93, 4163/72, Messrs W. Fustan & Co., 11 bales Merchandise, from London.

B. A. P. 14 cases Wine and 2 cases Sausages, &c., Mr. B. A. Pereira, from London.

G. (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messrs Gilman & Co., 3 cases Granite, from London.

A. A. A. (in heart) No. 21/25/29, Messrs Turner & Co., 3 bales Merchandise, from London.

N. B. L. No. 8233/34, Mr. J. Noble, 2 cases Clocks, from Marseilles.

Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAOUADDY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Iraouaddy, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, December 27, 1878.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES Nos. 5 and 9, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

WANTED.

POSSESSION 15th JANUARY NEXT, in a Central Locality.

A HOUSE OF 4-6 ROOMS.

Apply to A. B. C.,
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, December 18, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

No. 2, THE FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, with immediate possession.

No. 3, THE FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT, either separately or together, with immediate possession.

Also, SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also, A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. The Official Dispositions of Wang Ch'ung. The Idol Kwah Shing Wang. Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History. The Ballads of the Shi-king. The Pekingese Ju-sheng. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Jottings from the Book of Rites. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Devices for Keeping Time. Modes of Consulting the Oracles. Chinese Bank Notes. The Mammoth. The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon."

The K'i-lin. A Remarkable Tame Bird. Legends on Soapstone and Chinaware. The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao. Breeding Pearls. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavored to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentees are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

* DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the Chief Cities of the World.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents, against any person or persons selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE a week as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE C

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
"CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES."

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWELL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins, &c.

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Engines, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, Cloaks, &c.

Lamps, and all Mess and HOTEL requisites.

*All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

In the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases, in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 535, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D, 6D, AND 1S, AND 2S.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

(NON-POISONOUS) FOR CLEANING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D, EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—12, 24, & 48 LBS. EACH, & 12 BOXES.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—12, 24, & 48 LBS. EACH, & 12 BOXES.

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OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—12, 24, & 48 LBS. EACH, & 12 BOXES.

Intimations.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED,
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, being particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, being especially beneficial in tropical climates as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any mingling as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, O. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

In Bottles, 50 cents each.

Agents for Hongkong: Messrs. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

4jan79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, and all kinds of neuralgic affections.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davener, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August 1, 1866, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer:—

J. T. DAVENER, PORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4jan79 1w 26t 4jul79

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5s cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

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Intimations.

"INVINCIBLE"

THE LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST ECONOMICAL

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP

IN THE WORLD. REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES. NEVER GETS STOPPED UP. REQUIRES NO BENDS.

For full Particulars apply to

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, ENGINEERS,

89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28dec78 1w 52t 14de79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 40 years.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY, And by Special Appointment to

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

WATCHES, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards, Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S

Clocks—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c. signs by the most accomplished Artists in the most Precious Metals; decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, and other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Members of the Court, and other nobles by Benson. From 25s. Distinctional Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURKET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

50c78 1w 52t 50c79

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to establish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given, previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free.

BARNETT SON, and FOSTER, Engineers, 28, Forster Street, London, N.

4jan79 1w 52t 4ap79

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS. SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents' Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Paris 1876, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

18may78

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTERNAL OR THREATENED WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

50c78 1w 52t 31mr79

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions, during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of

Entertainment.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.**

**THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), January 4th, 1879.**

M. R. H. VERNON
begs to announce that he
will take his
FAREWELL BENEFIT.

On the above Date, on which occasion he will
be assisted by the
AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS,
Who have kindly given their valuable
services.

The Performance will commence with
H. I. WILLIAMS
Admirable Farce Entitled—

"ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS;"

Principal Characters by

MR. TRAEB,

MR. HOCKEY,

MR. BARNABY BELMORE,

assisted by

MISS CLARA STANLEY,

MISS FLORENCE HOWE,

MISS BERTHA DRAEGER,

and

MISS AGNES DRAEGER.

And conclude with

CHARLES DIBDIN'S CELEBRATED BALLAD

OPERA

"THE WATERMAN,"

Principal Characters by the

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.

ROBIN (First Time).....MR. TRAEB.

MISS CLARA STANLEY,

MISS FLORENCE HOWE,

MISS BERTHA DRAEGER,

and

MR. H. VERNON.

During the Evening the Band of the 74th

Highlanders, by kind permission of Colonel

Jago and the Officers Commanding, will be

in attendance and perform some Choice

Selections.

Purchasers of Tickets are requested to

secure their Seats early at Messrs LAM,

CRAWFORD & Co's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra.....Two Dollars.

Stalls.....ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen

cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879. ja6

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Deli contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORTENAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.

Taylor,—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.

Morison.—Meyer & Co.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.

Goupy.—Landstein & Co.

NAPIER, British barque, Capt. W. L.

Bryan.—Messageries Maritimes.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Jes-

sen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.

Chs. H. Nelson.—Captain.

S. R. BRADCOCK, American barque, Capt.

A. E. Oakes.—Russell & Co.

FRATTON, British barque, Captain H.

Schoel.—Wieler & Co.

ORANGELEY, British barque, Captain John

Le Couteur.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PAIMOR ARTHUR, British barque, Capt.

R. Willis.—Chinese.

KVIA, Norwegian barque, Captain Ole

Larsen.—Meyer & Co.

MAID OF JUDAH, British barque, Capt.

Alfred W. Webb.—Rosario & Co.

DAVINA, British barque, Captain Geo.

Scott.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

LAVEL, British barque, Captain W. H.

Johnson.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
JOHN GRANT SMITH AND WILLIAM
DOLAN in our Firm CRASHED on
the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. 14

LOST.

IN REMOVING TO MESSRS MACLEWEN,
FRICKEL & Co's Premises, during
the Great Fire of December 25—26, 1878,
TWO WATER COLOURS, by HERBERT
(1864), representing "GREENWICH" and
"THE DORT." A Liberal Reward will be paid on Return
of the above.

WILLIAM DOLAN.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879. ted

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3, *Carisbrook*, British steamer, 960,
H. Wharton, Singapore Dec. 23, General.
—BUN HIR ORAN.

Jan. 3, *Quarta*, German steamer, 731,
P. Hays, Saigon Dec. 24, General.—SOZY
SHING.

Jan. 4, *W. E. Gladstone*, British barque,
534, Gallican, Quinhon Dec. 13, Salt.
—MASTERS.

Jan. 4, *Achilles*, British steamer, 1628,
Anderson, Shanghai Dec. 29, via Amoy.
Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 4, *Ningpo*, British steamer, from
Canton.

Jan. 4, *Lee Yuen*, Chinese steamer,
from Canton.

Jan. 14, *Iron Duke*, H. M. Flag-ship,
Wm. Cleveland, Manila Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4, *Dale*, for Bangkok.

4, *Paralos*, for Whampoa.

4, *Teheran*, for Europe, &c.

4, *Diamonds*, for Amoy.

4, *Florence Nightingale*, for Whampoa.

4, *Friedrich*, for South Sea Islands.

CLEARED.

Aristide, for Cape St. James.

Wilhelm Hameyer, for Tournon.

Amy Turner, for New York.

Phaeton, for Tournon.

Lee Yuen, for Shanghai.

Taiwan, for Amoy, &c.

Oliva, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per *Achilles*, from Shanghai via Amoy,

Dr. Galt, 3 children and European servant,

and 40 Chinese.

Per *Carisbrook*, from Singapore, 2 Euro-

peans, and 100 Chinese.

Per *Quarta*, from Saigon, 182 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Teheran*, from Shanghai; for South-

ampton, Mrs. W. Coulbourn.—From Hong-

kong; for Southampton, Lieut. E. F. C.

Jackson, &c., Mr. O. E. Hay, and 2 Di-

ressed Seamen; for Singapore, Yong Sad

Yah, Goh Chah, Sam Chah and Ah Leong.

Per *Diamonds*, for Amoy, Mr. and Mrs.

MacGowan and 5 children.

Per *Dale*, for Bangkok, 170 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Quarta* reports:

Left the 24th Dec. with fine weather to

Cape Padaran, after that to Hainan heavy

gales from North with very high sea,

from thence to port fresh N.E. mon-

soon, but still high sea from N.E. near

Three Islands, 14 hours at anchor, in

Binkung Bay 20 hours, and near Corea

Island 15 hours at anchor. On the 28th

Dec. passed Cape Yarela, and the 1st of

January the South Point of Hainan.

The British Flag-ship *Iron Duke* reports:

Experienced strong N.E. monsoon with

heavy sea.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest

London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name. From.

left.

Mar.

28, *Oracle*, Liverpool

30, *Britollan*, Antwerp

June

26, *Underwriter*, Fortress Monroe

July

18, *Sydenham*, London

21, *Stant*, Antwerp

22, *Pilgrim*, Cardiff

23, *Abney Cooper*, Antwerp

30, *Sumaride*, Hamburg

31, *Charmers*, Cardiff

Aug.

1, *Bury St. Edmunds*, Penarth

7, *Alfredo*, Cardiff

9, *Urania*, Penarth

10, *Corea*, London

11, *Lota*, Cardiff

Sept.

19, *Excelsior*, Hamburg

17, *James Shepherd*, London

17, *Clunium*, Liverpool

Oct.

16, *Jacobi*, Liverpool

18, *Herman*, Bremen

28, *Alden Bease*, Astoria

Nov.

8, *Jan Peter*, Massala

13, *Hector*, Liverpool

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gordon Castle. Radnorshire.

Glenorchy. Tervit.

At Liverpool.

Nestor (s.) Teucer (s.)

Surveys (s.) G. F. Moutg.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—

Per H.C.M.S.S. *Patino*, at 9 a.m., on

Sunday, the 6th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *Lee Yuen*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

5th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Oliva*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the

6th inst., instead of as previously

notified.

For HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.—

Per H.M.S. *Mosquito*, at 5 p.m., on

Monday, the 6th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOSHOW.—

Per *Yuen*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the

6th inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with

Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—

Per *Conquest*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the

6th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,

& LONDON.—

Per *Achilles*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the

6th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRANKO PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will

be despatched on SATURDAY, the

11th January, with Mails to and

through the United Kingdom and

Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits

Settlements, Batavia, Burma, Ceylon,

Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-

bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing

Mails, &c., by both the British and

French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure,—

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post

Office closes except the Night Box,

which remains open all night.

Day of departure,—

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and

patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with

Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted

on board the packet with Late Fee of

18 cents until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of*

Tokio, will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 16th inst., with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, and the United

States, which will be closed as fol-

lows:—

11.15 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11.30 a.m. Post Office closes, but Letters

(except for Non-Union Countries) may

be posted on board the Packet with

Emanuel. We learn that the weather experienced during this day or two previous to the *Iron Duke's* return to Manila was almost unprecedented, and that it was impossible to make any headway. Even the P. & O. S. S. *Pekin*, on her way up, made the astonishing time of "five miles astern" during one day; and little need be said about a heavy vessel like the new flagship. Old Captains agree in saying that the monsoon this year is the heaviest that has been experienced on the coast for very many years.

The S. S. *Quarta*, which arrived here last night, is ten days from Saigon. She experienced very heavy weather, necessitating her to anchor three times, first 14 hours, then 20, and later on for 15 hours. That vessels have had a hard time of it outside there can be no doubt.—The British barque *W. E. Gladstone* reports that 24 hours after leaving Hongkong she experienced nothing but hard gales with heavy rain, and also during her stay at Quinhon. On Dec. 13th left Quinhon for this port with strong winds up to the 14th; on the 15th commenced a hard gale with heavy squalls and a tremendous confused sea, which continued up to the 22nd; then on the 23rd had another hard gale with very high sea which continued up to the 2nd inst.; since then had moderate weather with the wind North Easterly.—The British steamer *Caribbrooke* reports that the left Singapore Dec. 19th (evening). To Cape Padaran moderate weather, strong S. W. current, anchored under Tré Island, coast of Cochinchina, from 26th to 27th Dec. (40 hours) to repair boilers and on account of heavy weather; after leaving Tré Island strong monsoon and very heavy sea from N. E. all way to Hongkong.

The open sailing boat race of to-day brought together the following boats—*Victor Emanuel's* (Whaler), *Spartan*, *Daphne*, and *Sailor's Home* (2 boats, red and blue). Before starting some discussion took place as to whether *Daphne* as a shore boat was admissible, but the *Sailor's Home* boats coming up at this juncture it was decided that all should start in company, but that there should be two distinct races, viz., one between *Spartan* and *Victor Emanuel*, and one between *Daphne* and the two *Sailor's Home* boats. The course was from the Naval Club sheds, running East round Channel Rocks and back, finishing at the stern of *Victor Emanuel*, leaving all on the starboard hand. The wind was well from the northward, blowing moderately. At the start the *Daphne* got off with the lead, all however being pretty well in a cluster. *Daphne* left her competitors far behind, the others by some means having got into the strength of an adverse current, which they appeared quite unable to evade. The *Daphne* before reaching the rocks had gained a good half mile lead, but unfortunately for her the wind fell light, and the *Spartan*, being better favored, was enabled to creep up, and they passed the rocks in company. On the run back *Spartan* showed the way home for some distance, but the breeze ever unsteady now favored *Daphne*, and she soon overtook and passed her rival. The *Sailor's Home* (red) had by this time passed the rocks, *Sailor's Home* (blue) being next, while *Victor Emanuel* came up. The wind now fell, and soon all were becalmed, the remainder of the race being little else than a drift home. The *Sailor's Home* (red) passed the *Daphne* a few yards before reaching the winning mark, and won by a boat's length.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Christmas, 5th January 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 11.—Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, XLII.; Second Lesson, Matthew IV. v. 23; Verse, No. 6, Mark; Psalm, No. 32 and 85; Monks; Deacon, No. 9, Merce; Jubilate, No. 16, Merce; Anthem, Hymn No. 266, "Lead, kindly Light," Kyrie, Saunter, Hymn, "The King of love, my shepherd is," No. 197.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, XLIII.; Second Lesson, Acts II.; Psalm, No. 87, Monks; Cantate Domino, No. 134, Monks; Deus Misereatur, No. 89, Monks; First Hymn, "My God, my Father while I stray," No. 204; Second Hymn, "Son of my Soul," No. 24.

TELEGRAMS.

Some of the following telegrams, although dated earlier than those brought by the French Mail, have not before been published here:—

London, Dec. 14.—A bulletin has been issued reporting the alarming condition of the health of the Princess Louise of Hesse Darmstadt.

London, Dec. 16.—Princess Louise of Hesse Darmstadt died at 7 a.m.

London Nov. 30.—Despatches referring to Central Asia have been published. They embrace the period from 1874 to 1878.

By despatch from Lord Derby of Oct. 16th 1878, the two Governments came to an understanding that the Oxus was to be an impassable boundary, and that Afghanistan and Bokhara should remain independent under British and Russian influence respectively.

A telegram from the Viceroy, dated Sept. 16, urges upon the British Government the necessity of making representations at St. Petersburg concerning the frequent letters sent by General Kauffman to the Ameer. This advice being taken, Prince Gortschakoff made a categorical denial of the facts. General Kauffman, when interrogated, disavowed that he had sent any agents, and declared that his acts were mere exhibitions of courtesy. Lord Derby, however, insisted that letters were sent, and furthermore that the messengers were treated as Russian agents. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs then renewed his assurances, but after denying all knowledge of a Russian mission acting on the part of General Kauffman, the Governor-General of Turkestan. The correspondence concludes with a note from the Russian Government admitting that their dispositions are affected by the attitude of England, and that the crisis in the east stands now as formerly. The Ameer's mission was of a provisional nature and a simple act of courtesy. Lord Salisbury's interpretations of the explanations and former assurances of the Russian Government have recovered their validity.

Constantinople, Dec. 1.—The Russian Ambassador has informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will continue to hold Adrianople and Thrace until a definite treaty has been concluded.

Bombay, Dec. 6.—The London Correspondent of the *Times* of India telegraphs that the revised Afghan frontier will consist of Abasheer, including the range stretching from the Indus to the Kandahar Valley. Shutar gardan will be occupied without the shadow of a doubt, although the Government says that the re-arrangement has already cost a million sterling.

Lahore, Dec. 5.—A telegram from General Roberts says that, by a turning movement by the Spingai Pass during the night of the 1st, he most successfully reached the enemy's position at daybreak, and took them completely by surprise. The 62nd Highlanders and the 6th Gorkha have driven them successively from their position, each regiment vying with the other in the attack. Owing to the difficulties of the ground &c, the assault on Kohat could not be delivered this side. General Roberts decided to withdraw the troops from this line of plan in column, threatening the enemy's rear, and to attack Kohat Pass on the morning of the third. The movement was aided very efficiently by the 8th Foot and the 5th Punjab Infantry coming from the direction of the camp under General Cobbe, which had the desired effect of drawing the enemy from Kohat, which our troops occupied about 4 p.m. The enemy had been reinforced by a regiment of Infantry from Khelat on the previous evening and made a very obstinate resistance, the artillery especially. The defeat was complete and the enemy is reported to have lost heavily. Fifteen guns are in our possession, a large amount of ammunition, and two or three more guns abandoned by the enemy. Our loss, considering the country and the numbers opposed to us, is moderate. Captain Kelso of the Royal Artillery, and Major Anderson of the 23rd Pioneers, were killed, and General Cobbe and Lieutenant Munro of the 72nd Highlanders wounded, but neither very severely. The number of soldiers killed and wounded is about fifty. We hope to move on towards Shutar-gardan on the 5th. Satisfactory reports have been received from General Macpherson's Brigade at Basual. A reconnaissance has been made as far as Peshabak. No disturbance at the Pass for the last two days. According to the latest reports the Ameer is collecting levies at and near Kabul, but has no troops between Kabul and Dhaka, and appears to have no intention of seeing any to Jellalabad. Biddulph has penetrated the broken country to the North East of Quetta by the Khyber nullah for many miles. All is quiet there and the people are friendly. The country is easily traversed by the troops, and can readily be opened up by roads.

Trincomalee, Dec. 7.—The Russian Corvette *Haydamak*, Captain Tertoff, has arrived and saluted the fort. The officers have landed.

Lahore, Dec. 1.—A *Gazette* of India extraordinary publishes an issue containing the Viceroy's letters to the Ameer, dated 14th and 23rd August; the Ameer's replies dated October 6th; letter from the Viceroy containing the ultimatum, report by Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Resolution of the Government on the circumstances which led to the rupture with Cabul.

The Viceroy's letter of 29th October, runs:—"Your Highness will remember that on my arrival in India, I proposed to send a friendly mission for the purpose of assuring you good will towards the British Government, and removing past misunderstandings to which you frequently alluded. After leaving this proposal long unanswered, your Highness rejected it on the ground that you could not answer for the safety of any European Envoy through your country, and that the reputation of British Mission might afford Russia a pretext for forcing you to receive a Russian Mission. Although such a refusal to receive a friendly mission was contrary to the practice of allied States, the British Government, unwilling to embarrass you, accepted your excuse. Nevertheless your Highness now has resolved a Russian Envoy at a time when war was believed imminent, in which England and Russia were to be arrayed on opposite sides, thereby not only acting in contradiction to the reasons asserted by you for not receiving the British Mission, but giving your conduct an appearance of being actuated by motives inimical to the British Government. In these circumstances the British Government, remembering its former friendship with your Highness' father, and still desiring to maintain amicable relations, determined to send, after such delay as the domestic affliction you suffered rendered fit, a Mission to your Highness in charge of Sir Neville Chamberlain, who is personally known to you, with an escort of a Mission not exceeding 200 men, much less numerous than that which accompanied your Highness to British territory and not more than is necessary to the dignity of my Envoy. Such Missions are customary between friendly neighboring States, and are never refused except hostilities are intended. I despatched a trusted messenger a letter informing your Highness that the Mission accredited was of a friendly character, that the business was urgent, and that it must proceed without delay; nevertheless, having received my letter, you did not hesitate to instruct the authorities on the frontier to reject the

Mission forcibly. For this act of enmity and indignity to the Emperor of India in the person of her Envoy, the letter from you affords no explanation or apology, nor contains any answer to my proposals for a full and frank understanding between our two Governments.

"In consequence of this hostile action, I have assembled Her Majesty's forces on your Frontier, but desire to give your Highness a last opportunity of averting the calamities of war. For this it is necessary that a full and suitable apology be offered by you in writing, tendered in British territory to an officer of sufficient rank. Furthermore, as it has been found impossible to maintain satisfactory relations between the two States, unless the British Government is adequately represented in Afghanistan, it will be necessary for your Highness to consent to receive a permanent British Mission within your territory; further it is essential that you should undertake that no injury be done by you to the tribes who have acted as guides to my Mission, and that reparation be made for any damage they have suffered from you; and in the event of any injury done them by you the British Government will immediately take steps to protect them. Unless these conditions be accepted fully and plainly by your Highness, and your acceptance be received by me not later than the 20th November, I shall be compelled to consider your intentions hostile, and treat you as a declared enemy of the British Government."

London, Nov. 28.—A meeting of the creditors of Smith, Fleming & Co., was held yesterday. The gross debts are estimated at £2,900,000, of which £1,600,000 rank against the estate. It is expected that the 20 shillings in the pound will be paid to the creditors after the liquidation is finished. The Bombay capital of the firm entirely disappeared in 1870, at which date it seems to have amounted to £400,000. The firm twice offered to suspend payment since that date, but the Glasgow Bank compelled the members to continue business. The estate will now be liquidated by consent of creditors.

The *Times* maintains that, whoever is answerable for this disgraceful state of affairs, the failure is the most shameful that has ever happened in our time.

Moscow, Dec. 3.—The Czar has made a speech expressing hopes of a definitive treaty of peace being shortly concluded. He also appealed to the people to prevent youth from being led astray by evil doctrines. Consols 94½ ex dividend.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—The Porte has intimated its willingness to discuss a definitive treaty of peace with Russia. The attitude of Russia is conciliatory.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—Austria and the Porte have agreed to a mixed occupation of Novibazar.

Police Intelligence.

(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)

4th January, 1879.

Ching Ayeong, a servant, was charged with entering an outhouse on the premises of Messrs Vogel Hagedorn & Co. with intent to commit a felony, and he was further charged with stealing two jackets the property of two servants of Messrs Vogel Hagedorn & Co. He was sent to six months' hard labour for each jacket stolen.

PETTY LARCENIES.

There were a number of men charged with petty larceny before Mr Francis to-day, nearly all the cases originating out of the fire. Most of them were convicted and sent to 14 days' hard labour and to be exposed for six hours in the stocks.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

ALLEGED ARSON—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN IN CONNECTION WITH THE LATE GREAT FIRE.

Edward Fisher, described as a general storekeeper lately carrying on business at No. 3 Hing Lung Street, was charged on remand with attempting to defraud the Lancashire Insurance Company of the sum of \$5,000 by setting fire to his house.

Mr Denny again appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant and Captain Deane on behalf of the Crown.

Police Sergeant King, sworn, stated: I have known the defendant about 8 years. He has only had a slight acquaintance with him. He was barkeeper in the London Inn.

The next I knew of him was that he was employed at the Hongkong Hotel. I believe he then left the Colony, as I lost sight of him. I next knew of him as keeping a coffee-shop opposite No. 4 station. I was in his place once to pay for a dollar's worth of tobacco last July. Last October, in Hing Lung Lane, I bought two or three hams; and again in November, when I bought another ham. The shop was a small style comradre's shop. He invited me up-stairs on one occasion. There was a billiard table and some furniture there. It was a common billiard table. On the ground floor there was some glass cases, revolvers, hams, and some general merchandise. I understood from the defendant that he did not carry on business with the inhabitants, but amongst Captains of ships.

By Mr Denny:—I have not been in business myself, but think I understand what the value of goods is. I know what space goods would occupy if stored properly. I did not see ten cases of beer in Fisher's shop. Part of the back of the shop was empty. I was there at the beginning of November. I think it was before the 11th November. I know from what the defendant said that he did business with other places. I saw some meerschaum pipes and other articles. I think there were some coils of rope. There were also a few cigars.

At this stage the Court adjourned to the Magistrate's compound, to inspect the sale of the ruins of defendant's house.

Witness, re-examined by Mr Denny:—I have just seen the goods which are said to have come from the ruins of defendant's house. I could not say how many bottles are on the heap. I did not count them. I did not take particular notice of them.

Inspector Matheson, recalled, stated:—I engaged men to ransack the ruins of No. 3 Hing Lung Street. The men have been working at them since the 31st ultimo. The articles found were brought to the Central Station. I produce a list of the articles. They are the same the Court has just seen.

By Mr Denny:—I remember working at the ruins. There were part of eight cases of bottles here and some odd bottles. I did not say the number. There were 29

signs of a bed or a billiard table. If those things were there before the fire, they must have been consumed in the fire. I should judge by looking at the ruins that there must have been a good many more things in the house. I do not know what was found in the ruins of the adjoining house.

By Captain Deane:—There has been a special watch kept on the ruins since the 30th ultimo. The ruins up to that time looked as if they had not been disturbed. Captain Deane said he would next call the washerman one of the prisoner's boys had said he took some clothes to a washerman; he recollected the clothes being brought to his house.

This concluded the evidence. Mr Deane said he would ask His Worship to call upon the defendant, under the power conferred by the ordinance, to show where he had got the goods he alleged to have been in his house.

Mr Denny asked His Worship if he was prepared to decide the case at once.

Mr Creagh said he thought not.

Mr Denny said in that case he would ask His Worship, if he thought there was sufficient evidence to send the case for trial at the Supreme Court. He (Mr Denny) was quite prepared to call evidence to prove what goods were in the house. They had to prove a charge of arson not of swindling the Insurance Company. If the defendant had given an exaggerated account of what was in his house at the time of the fire it would not prove a charge of arson, but he (Mr Denny) admitted it would be very strong evidence. He would ask His Worship to discharge the prisoner as there was really no evidence against him. He (Mr Denny) was prepared to produce evidence to prove that the goods, mentioned by the defendant on the list handed in, were in the shop immediately before the fire occurred. If His Worship thought there was evidence sufficient to commit the case for trial at the Supreme Court.

Mr Deane said that the suspicious circumstances upon which the charge of arson was preferred were based principally on the fact of their being a very strong smell of kerosene at the time the fire occurred, although the 3½ cases of kerosene were stored on the ground floor; the fire originated in the first floor and the 3½ cases were not ignited when the house was first discovered to be on fire. He (Mr Deane) could not call the woman, with whom the defendant had been living, as her evidence could not be relied upon. The manner in which she had waited in a back street was in itself very suspicious. Then again the defendant had said there were 100 revolvers in the house and yet only three had been found. It was quite impossible, humanly speaking, that the other 97 could have been destroyed. There were only 39 pocket knives found out of 60, but on this he did not lay much stress. Then again there were only the remains of 8 cases of beer out of 30, and 2 cases of brandy out of 10. The three revolvers found, he (Mr Deane) thought were the most tangible proof that the goods were not in the house when the fire occurred.

Mr Denny said that was very good evidence if the Company refused to pay the insurance but was no proof of arson. He (Mr Denny) would ask that the prisoner be discharged. The only evidence against him was the Chinese storekeeper's opposite. There was a strong feeling existing against the defendant who was taking away trade from him, and he (Mr Denny) would not be at all surprised if the house was set on fire by people in the street. He (the storekeeper) had said that there was nothing in the store; there were he said no show cases, no table, no cases of beer; in fact nothing. Could any reliance be placed, on such testimony in face of Mr Tauber's evidence, who said that all the goods enumerated by defendant might have been stored in the house? Could His Worship believe Chinese rival storekeepers' evidence to be worth anything? If the Chinese spoke the truth then Mr Tauber was guilty of perjury. Your Worship (said the learned counsel) cannot believe both stories. There were hundreds of bottles of beer found besides scales, revolvers and other goods. He (Mr Denny) submitted that the Chinese storekeepers' evidence was not reliable.

Mr Creagh intimated that he thought he must commit the case for trial or remand it. The prisoner would be admitted to bail.

Mr Denny said that it was true the defendant was admitted to bail, but he had been unable to obtain bail. He was a most respectable man, there was nothing against his moral character. When Mr King was in the shop there was no policy granted, and he (Mr Denny) could produce evidence that the goods were in the shop. The prosecution began too hastily, the only suspicious circumstance was that the defendant shut his house up and went out. This was not an unusual thing to do on Christmas night. The learned counsel mentioned a case which happened in Wyndham Street, but the owner of the house was not accused of arson on that account, as he was a man well known, whilst the defendant was in a humble sphere of life.

Mr Creagh said he would remand the case for a week and take bail in two sureties of \$600 each.

Mr Deane said he had information, but was not prepared to produce evidence yet. He (Mr Deane) should like to know how the defendant came to have the \$1,700 and the quantity of goods he said he had.

Mr Denny said that perhaps Messrs Koss & Co. could not say what goods they had on the premises at the time of the fire. If the defendant had intended to be a rascal and defraud the Insurance Company he would have saved his policy and placed it in a bank or elsewhere, instead of trusting to the Company's honesty.

The defendant was finally remanded until the 11th instant and admitted to bail in two sureties of \$600 each.

China.

Among the few who visit at this late season, we have seen a well-known dignitary from Newchwang, the representative of half of all the Western nations, whose mission I understand, has some connection with a loan, in opposition to that of your bank loan, by the way is still hanging fire. The same gentleman is also named as likely to assume a managership in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. Having touched upon loans, I may as well mention that we are at a loss to understand the persistent entreaties from the negotiator of the last Hongkong and Shanghai Bank loan to the Taung-Yamen for modification in the form of the so-called "Edict." As far as I know, the Taung-Yamen has exhausted its powers towards putting that document into proper form. The situation is simply this:—An application was made by Tao-Tung-Fang asking that the revenues of certain treaty ports should be pledged, for a loan to be made with "foreigners." Please note it was with "foreigners" in general; and therefore the Taung-Yamen does not feel itself justified to confine this privilege to the Bank. The view seems also to have been taken by H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, who, when asked to intervene on behalf of the Bank for such alteration being made, simply and politely refused. If an alteration is to be made in this respect, if can only be by special application from Lan-chu-fu; and instead of wasting time with entreaties made here, the Shanghai people should, under these circumstances, prefer the longer but safer route to Tao's quarters. What do you think these borrowed Tls. 1,800,000 will be used for. Some here say it is only to pay the interest on the last loan. I doubt that very much, as the Customs revenues are more than sufficient to provide even for a new loan of an amount equal to all the already negotiated loans. On the other hand, the present amount is so trifling that the Chinese would scarcely think it sufficient to make war thereon with Russia. But no doubt all loans raised or talked of are intended to go against expenses of an eventual war with Russia. The Chinese are determined to carry their point with Russia; they will exhaust all their peaceable means, and offer for the restoration to them of Ili and Kulja money or commercial privileges; but they are even prepared to admit that Chun-hou's mission might prove a failure, and are beginning to make themselves ready for an emergency. There was a time when the papers in China as well as at home were full with particulars of the establishment of a manufactory of woollen cloth at Lan-chu-fu; it might be that this was also one of the original ideas, and will still be carried out; but the aim hitherto was the establishment of a foreign arsenal, not at the capital—Kansuh—but at the viceregal residence Soochow, and this is probably also the origin of the last loan.—*Shanghai Courier.*

Japan.

(Mail.)

Some time back, we mentioned the manufacture of cod-liver oil in Sapporo, and we now hear that samples sent to the United States by the Board of Trade have been analysed and pronounced equally good to that from the Newfoundland cod. We see no reason whatever why this should not be the case; nor is there any reason why the medicine should not be largely exported. Labour here, particularly in Yezo, is so cheap that, unless very heavily weighted by the official "squeeze" which chokes all industries in Japan—Sapporo cod-liver oil should lay down in England at a lower price than it can be made there.

The matches manufactured at the *Shimada*, in Yanagawa-cho, Horio, Tokio, having gradually become popular, the demand for them from China has increased, and in consequence the staff of workmen employed being now insufficient, fifty more have been engaged from the 13th instant. At 6.30 p.m. of the same day, the central workshop caught fire and was not extinguished until 7.20 p.m., when that shop together with two others had been consumed. The fire is said to have been caused by the explosion of some of the igniting mixture for the matches, which had been placed near a fire-place. We had occasion lately to remark on the suicidal carelessness of the natives, in other circumstances, the same observations will apply here.

Tanaka Yoshiwo, the 1st Secretary of the Home Department, who, as we reported, went to the Ibaraki Ken to establish a salmon nursery, has completed his work and has returned to the capital. He has since proceeded to the province of Yehigo for the same purpose.

A report reaches us that a number of influential merchants of Osaka are going to establish a Marine Insurance Office in Kobe.

The *Niyata Maru*, of the M. B. S. & Co., having returned from England after having her engines thoroughly renewed; her trial trip, hence to Shinagawa, took place on the 16th instant, on which occasion, several of the Ministers were on board. Since the establishment of this useful Company's line to Hakodate, that port seems to have benefited considerably in a business point of view. The arrivals, during the month of November last, of Japanese steamers have been 31 and the departures 27; of sailing vessels 45 and 28. Of foreign craft, one steamer and five sailing vessels arrived and six departed. The customs dues received during the same period is stated by our informant to have been 4,934,167 yen.

BISMARCK'S WIFE.

The wife of Prince Bismarck, Johanna von Puttkamer, of an old and noble Pomeranian family, was born in 1824. He made her acquaintance at the marriage of one of his friends, where she acted as bridesmaid, two years later—in 1847—she asked her to become his wife. Her family was not at first disposed to accept his proposal. At that time Herr von Bismarck enjoyed a rather curious reputation. He was nicknamed "*der tolle Bismarck*" (mad Bismarck), and had earned this title by his numerous duels, his daring feats of horsemanship, and some widely-spread anecdotes concerning his attitude generally towards professors, burgomasters, and other respectable members of what German students call able members of what German students call "*Philistine society*." But more especially he owed his surname to the very noisy revels he used to hold with a number of exchequer and young men at Kniephof and at Soehnehausen. To quiet, respectable, religious people like the Puttkamers he did not appear a very eligible suitor for an only and beloved child. Bismarck, however, settled the question at once. He walked up to Miss Johanna, and, having ascertained by a look that she sided with him, he folded her in his arms and said, turning to her astonished father: "What God has united no man shall put asunder." Princess Bismarck has preserved all the simplicity of her youth. She is a perfect specimen—in the best sense of the word—of the German *Hausherrin* (housewife). She is very quiet, bears her honors as the most natural thing in the world, holds fast by the old friends of her childhood, and has but one great object in life—to make her husband and children happy. She cares for them in a peaceful motherly way; and her serenity and patience, which have always secured for Bismarck a quiet home, have certainly contributed to his success through life. "She it is," he once said to a friend, "who has made me what I am."—*Blackwood.*

Miscellaneous.

HINT FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.—Employ married women if you wish to get dictation done properly.—*Fun.*

SUNDAY school teacher—"Annie, what must one do to be forgiven?" Annie—"He must sin."

JUDGES.—"Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, Judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

A GRAVE REVUE.—Individual (fresh from his club): "My good sir (hio), can you (hie) tell me where this w(hio)lay leads to?" Sedate Party:—"To the churchyard."—*Fun.*

"No dictionary has been made for man that can describe the anguish of the soul without hope." Or of the boy with gray trousers and a black broadcloth patch.—*New Haven Register.*

An intelligent foreigner, passing through the streets of Philadelphia, took out his note book at the end of a long walk, and made a little memorandum to the effect that "eighty-nine per centum of the population of Philadelphia are members of the powerful family of Roomstolet."

A FURTHER addition, it appears, has been made to the sources of silver supply, for a new silver Bonanza has been found in Los Angeles county, with a ledge of silver ore six feet in thickness, from which two men took out in two days five thousand dollars worth of ore.

It is heard that the Russian Government contemplate the construction of a railway through Siberia from Ekaterinburg to Semipalatinsk on the Chinese frontier. The capital will be raised mainly in Siberia, and the government will guarantee interest at the rate of five per cent.

CREMATION IN ITALY.—From January 1876 till May last, twenty-three dead bodies have been cremated in the city of Milan, one of them that of a woman. Four bodies ascertained to be of the weight of 63, 62, 41, and 69 kilograms have yielded ashes to the weight of between 2 and 3 kilograms.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.—It has been decided that the British fleet shall winter in the Sea of Marmora, and be kept up to its full strength. *Vanity Fair* has reason to believe that it will be stationed at Ismid, which, being only three hours by rail from Constantinople, is more convenient than Araki Bay.

PROFESSOR Edison is a wonderful genius; but he cannot explain why a man's gas bill is as big when he resolves to economize and employs only half the usual number of burners, as it is when he has the entire fourteen in full blaze every night. There are some mysteries too deep for science to reach.—*Norristown Herald.*

A CHICAGO honey dealer has constructed a floating bee-hive large enough to accommodate 2000 hives. This he is towing up the Mississippi River, from Louisiana to Minnesota, keeping pace with the blossoming of the flowers, thus stimulating the honey-making ability of his bees. In his return trip he designs to take advantage of the autumnal flowers at each point, just as he does of the spring flowers in going up the river. This plan of moving bees to get the benefit of fresh flowers has been tried in some parts of Europe.

DEATHS BY DROWNING IN INLAND WATERS.—A curious Parliamentary paper has been just issued, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, made at the instance of Mr Birley, giving a "return of all deaths by drowning in the inland waters of England and Wales during 1877, distinguishing men, women, and children." The total number of deaths from this cause was 2,662—2,140 males and 522 females. Of the 2,662, 1,423 perished in rivers or running waters, 637 in canals, and 602 in lakes or ponds.

OUR FORCES FOR AFGHANISTAN.—The *Daily News* (November 19) publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Simla giving details of the strength of the three armies which are to operate against Afghanistan. These consist of the Quetta Army, the Peshawar Valley Army, and the Kuram Column. The Quetta Army consists of 12,590 men, of whom 3,380 are Europeans; the Peshawar Valley Army of 16,968 men, of whom 7,544 are Europeans; the Kuram Column of 5,788 men, of whom 1,816 are Europeans. The total strength of the three forces is thus 34,730 men, of whom 12,740 are Europeans. The correspondent says that on a moderate computation the army now confronting Afghanistan is "at least three times more powerful in all the essentials of modern warfare than was its predecessor of thirty-two years back."

TRIAL OF ARMOUR PLATES.—By express order of the Admiralty some interesting experiments have been made on board the *Nellie* gunnery ship, in Portsmouth Harbour, with an armour plate, constructed by Messrs Cammell, of Sheffield. They were intended to ascertain whether, if merchant ships were armed with 64-pounder merchant ships were armed with 64-pounder guns, they could be effectively used against the earliest class of men of war, and the less protected portions of those of the more modern type. The plate was six inches thick, and a 64-pounder, charged with 10 lbs. of battery powder, and from 70 lbs. to 100 lbs. projectiles, was fired at it six times, the points of impact being in immediate juxtaposition to each other. This gave a certain amount of unfairness to the test, because general experience has proved it almost impracticable to repeatedly hit a plate near the same spots whilst a vessel is in motion. The maximum penetration was under five inches up to the last shot, which, striking in the indentation of the previous one, went clean through the plate and entered the wooden backing at the rear.

CARGOES.

Per British barque *Moneta*, Hongkong to New York, sailed 24th Dec, 1878.—8,650 rolls Matting, 243 pkcs. Mds, 63 bales Straw Hats, and 4,118 half-chests Tea (Amoy Oolong) 163,248 lbs.

Per American barque *Dirigo*, for Hamburg, sailed 15th Dec, 1878.—580 piculs Camphor, 660 piculs Cassia, 200 cases Galls, 543 pkgs. Galangal, 950 cases Star Aniseed, 437 rolls Matting, 1,346 cases and 30 cases Preserves, 289 pkcs. Cans, 78 cases Essential Oil, 45 bales Feathers, 30 bales Rattans, 26 cases Paper, 24 cases China Ware, and 2,008 pkgs. Sundries.

Portfolio.

IRISH SONG.

Oh! the Spring's delight
Is the cowling bright;
As she laughs to the warbling linnets;
And a whistling thrush
On a white Maybush,
And his mate in the nest within it.

Summer she shows
Her rose, her rose!
And oh! all the happy night long
The nightingale woos her;
At dawn the lark sees her,
And his mate in the nest within it.

King Autumn's crown
Is the barley brown,
Red over red rosy fruit;
And the yellow trees
As they sigh in the breeze,
Are the strings of his solemn lute.

Could Winter's breath
Be cold as Death,
Wren! I longed to see the earth;
Yet the thrush he sings
And the rose she springs
From the flame of his fairy hearth.

—The Author of "Songs of Killarney."

HOW THE FARMER MISSED IT.

If I had told her in the spring
The old, old, story briefly,
When sparrow and robin began to sing,
And the ploughing was over, chiefly!

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet,
I reasoned, will keep through the sowing,
Till I drop the corn, and plant the wheat,
And give them a chance for growing.

Had I even told the tale in June,
When the wind through the grass was
blowing,
Instead of thinking it rather too soon,
And waiting till after the mowing!

Or had I hinted, out under the stars,
That I knew a story worth hearing,
Lingering to put up the pasture bars,
Nor waited to do the shearing!

Now the barn is full, and so is the bin,
But I've grown wiser without glory,
Since love is the crop not gathered in—
For my neighbor told her the story.

—S. F. Bulletin.

SHONNY SCHWARTZ.

Hof you seen mine leedle Shonny?
Shonny Schwartz—
Mit his hair so soft und yellow,
Und his face so blump und mellow;
Booch a funny leedle fellow,
Shonny Schwartz!

Effy mornings dot young Shonny—
Shonny Schwartz—
Rises mit der preak off day,
Und does his chores on right away!
For he can work so well as play—
Shonny Schwartz.

Mine Katrina says to Shonny—
Shonny Schwartz,
Halt your barents all you can,
For dis life vas bud a juban,
Py-und-py you'll been a man,
Shonny Schwartz.

How I lofes to see dot Shonny—
Shonny Schwartz—
Ven he sohampers off to schol,
Where he always minds der rule,
For he vas noddy's fool—
Shonny Schwartz!

How I wish dot leedle Shonny
Shonny Schwartz—
Could rem's von leedle poy,
Always full 'o life und enoy,
Und dot Tike would not annoy
Shonny Schwartz!

Nefer mindt, mine leedle Shonny—
Shonny Schwartz,
Effy day prings something new;
Always kept der right in view,
Und baddie, den, your own canoe,
Shonny Schwartz.

Keep her in her channel, Shonny—
Shonny Schwartz;
Life's voychil will be quickly o'er,
Und den ubon dot badder shore,
Vell meet again to hart no more,
Shonny Schwartz.

—C. F. Adams.

NABBY'S LABOR INVESTIGATION.

HE EXAMINES HIS FRIENDS ON THE QUESTION OF THE HARD TIMES AND THE REMEDY THEREFOR.

Mr Nabby writes to the *Toronto Blade*:
I called a meeting to the principal citizens
of the Corners, to get their notions as to
what was necessary to hit us out of the
gulf we had plunged into. It took some
time to get em together, as they wuz all at
Bassom's samplin a barl uv likkur he had
just received, it bein Bassom's habit when
he gets a new barl to give em a free taste.
On such occasions the ultimate salvanish
of the human race wuzden fetch em away
till the free drink wuz over.

They dropped in wun by wun, and I ex-
amined em thoroughly. The followin is
the substance uv it:—
Dackin Pogson: I consider the deprect
condition uv the country attributable en-
tirely to a want uv money and labor. Since
the latest Larkin abolished slavery we
hove'nt had labor enuff to develop the re-
sources, not currency enuff to do the busi-
ness of the country. I have frequently gone
a month without nary a nickel in my pocket,
and comfortably.

By Joe Bigler: Is that a new complaint,
de-kin!
Objected to and rooled out as irrelevant.
—Consentiently wuz bisain I did with Bas-
som's barl to be on a credit basis: When
Bassom goes to Louisville for more likkur
he has to take my notes to pay with, wuch
ther bein' too many uv em the Louisville
people are singularly averse to takin'. We
must have more money. The Government
should take care.

By Joe Bigler: Deekin, ef you notes
wuzn't do the same of money, ow'd to there
bein' too many uv them, and not havin' a
particlerly good basis, wat good wud it
do for the Government to lahoo just the
same kind uv money?
Objected to and rooled out as irrelevant.
The Deekin: I've want more money and
more currency for money. There should
be an lahoo uv at least a thousand millyuns
of money which is pay to be redeemed.

It should be distributed per capita, and
everybody with an abbeoded appetite
should hev all he wants. We want more
money.

By Joe Bigler: Deekin, s'pos you had
gone to work in the spring and raised a crop
and sold for the money we now hav,
wooden't they hev eased you up?

Objected to and rooled out as irrelevant.
Isaaker Gavitt: Clearly uv the opinion
that wat is wanted is more money. Money
that wud hev to be redeemed wud be
better than none, but that wud be m-erely
temporary relief. Wat we want is an en-
limited lahoo, at reglar intervals, uv money
wuch ain't never to be redeemed, based on
the faith uv the Government. Kz I never
pay no taxes nahow, I wud be willin' to
hev the revenues pledged for its ultimat
redemption. The money might be distrib-
uted to the deekin subjects, or to the de-
kelation by the paying uv Southern claims
and pensionin uv Southern soldiers. Kvery
man shood, in some way, have a just share.

By Joe Bigler: How long, Isaaker, wud
it be afore Bassom wud hev it all, ez he
hez now?
Objected to and rooled out as irrelevant.
Captain M'Grath: The principal need uv
the Corners is more money; ain't pertike-
ler wat kind it is, so that nobody ain't
going to be called upon to redeem it, and it
will buy likkur. Want a law makin it,
another law distributin it, and another
compellin everybody to take it at par. Is
willin to pool lahooes with anybody which
will agree to this. Am willin to take every-
body for free education, and wud go so
far ez to make the Treasury furnish every
child with school books and a new pair of
trousers, provided that lahoo is rooled
with this. Am also willin to reduce the
hours of labor to eight, or five, or four, or
wud be willin to go further and have no
labor at all, pervedin money could be made
plenty enuff. Is willin to strike hands
with Dennis Kearney, or Gen. Butler
hisself, to hev money made plenty enuff.
This is the principal lahoo to be pooled.

Abner Pettus: Ain't quite clear ez to
wat "dat" money is, but is in favor uv it
if it lessens the hours uv labor and makes
it easier to git. Wants more money and
more time to improve his mind; wuz
compelled to leave a game uv seven-up
yesterday at Bassom's, when he had only
one to go, and was certain uv turnin' jack,
to split oven-wood for his wife, which, in
a proper condishun of society, he wud hev
had a nigger do. Then the iron entered
his sole and he despaired uv the Republic.
Bleeves in an unlimited issue uv money,
that he may be shoor of a proper reward
for his labor.

By Joe Bigler: Abner, how many days'
work hev you done dooring the year jist
past?
Objected to and rooled out as irrelevant.

At this pint the investigation ceased.
Joe Bigler wanted to know enuff about
the yield uv wheat to the akers, and how
much wuz put in about the Corners, and
where it wuz marketed, and the price it
fetched, but we choked him off, holding
that his questions wuz irrelevant. He lafed
and went away, saying that he could show
how to git wat money he needed, without
any new lahooes. He made some alouchoos
to the propriety uv goin to work and
spendin half as much for bred and cloze ez
we did for likkur, and a lot of such dem-
oralizin remarks, which the Corners never
did and never will stand.

We are a yoint on flat money, and I
shel forwad these questions and ansers to
Mr Hewitt, that they may be incorporated
in his report.

The Corners is determined to hev money.
The citizens set every day till late at nite
in Bassom's discussin' this pint, and we
have evolved a great deal of finanshel wis-
dom. We hev no mney and no means to
go on with. Ontill we hev means to purchas
supplies we are helpless, and how are we to
git the means till the Government comes to
our relief? It is the questin of the hour;
we want the Southern claims paid, and the
Government must make the money to pay
them with. The Government should be to
us father, mother, and aunt in the country.
The Government cannot do too much, nor
the individual too little. I want a Govern-
ment that will struggle for me. Let us
hev such a Government, and the Corners
will be herself agin.

DO FISH SLEEP?

The editor of the *Fishing Gazette* proffers
some little testimony bearing upon the in-
teresting query whether fish sleep. It is
his opinion that the trout sleeps at night;
and, as a proof, he states that, when enter-
ing his fish-house at summer-time, he has
observed all the fish in the tanks lying mo-
tionless on the plate bottoms, and has often
watched them thus for some length of time.
Their slow respiration and analogous move-
ment of the fins indicated a diminished ac-
tion of the heart, and a state of rest simi-
lar to that of the human being in sleep.
On striking a light while the fish were in
this quiescent condition, they would start as
if scared, and fly about wildly, exhibiting
the same alarmed feeling that a man not
uncommonly does when suddenly aroused
from profound slumber. This evidence
refers to fish in an artificial state; but the
writer believes that it applies equally to
those which are wild in their native waters.
We may safely come to the conclusion,"
he remarks, "that repose of the brain, more
or less complete, does exist in the piscine
world, and, certainly, the higher the or-
ganization of the animal the more need we
shall find of some system of rest or respira-
tion of the nervous system." The movement
of gills, fins, and tail, which is ever present
in fish, the writer considers to be purely
the result of reflex action as that of the
beating of the heart; and therefore he re-
gards these movements, when the fish is
otherwise still, as no indication that it is not
in a state of absolute repose and uncon-
sciousness.

THE EARL OF DEVON ON THE O. D. ACT.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the
Royal Albert Hospital at Devonport, on
Nov. 7th, The Earl of Devon said: "I will
now refer to another branch of the establish-
ment in which I have always felt special
interest, and which is described as the Lock
Wards (hear). I have been over these
Wards to-day, and as far as my observation
extended nothing could be more satisfactory
than the provision which seems to be made
there for the inmates of that part of the
Hospital. To say that cleanliness prevails
there is to say that which prevails through-
out this excellent institution. The advan-
tages as regard ventilation and cleanliness—
occupying as you do an unrivalled position
for an institution of this character—have
been most successfully availed of, and may

thing more tidy, clean, and satisfactory
than the condition of the wards, and which
I have reason to believe is the daily condi-
tion of the wards, it would be difficult to
conceive. That observation especially ap-
plies to the Lock Wards that I visited. I
cannot doubt that much good—much phys-
ical and moral good—is being done within
these wards (applause). I shall not, I
trust, be wandering beyond the limits of the
subject with which I can properly deal,
if I say one or two words more on that sub-
ject. It was my fortune several years ago
to be a member of a Committee of the House
of Lords, moved for by a noble lord, on the
subject of the Acts, to the operation of which
you mainly owe the introduction of these
wards. We received evidence from many
eminent surgeons, two or three of the most
eminent, and we had evidence also from two
or three of the most eminent physicians. The
received evidence from the police and from
other quarters; and speaking, perhaps for
myself only, though if my recollection serves
me aright, the report of the majority spoke
in the same tone, I came out of that in-
vestigation with a conviction that the Acts
referred to our consideration, judiciously,
humanely, and watchfully administered by
competent people, were calculated to stem a
great evil and to promote great good among
the community (applause). And subse-
quent information has only confirmed the
impression to which I then came. The
evidence given as to the physical evils which
resulted from the indulgence of these habits
of vice which it is the object of these Acts
to check, was absolutely startling. The
way in which it was proved that physical
taint descended through families for gener-
ations, and the effects produced upon the
general health of innocent persons by the
way in which the taint was propagated, was
something most horrible; and on that ground
only, in the interests not only of the com-
munity, but of every family in the
country I might also say, it seemed to
me that whatever could check the
evils that then resulted, was a great na-
tional good (hear). Further, from all
that I have heard and seen here to-day, I
cannot doubt that the good resulting from
the strict, and careful, and judicious oper-
ation of the Acts to which I refer, is cal-
culated to produce, not only physically,
not only to prevent physical evil and thus
to promote physical good, but also to
promote great moral and religious good—
(applause). The attention which those who
come into the Hospital under the operation
of the Acts, often, as I understand, com-
ing in voluntarily and submitting them-
selves to the care and the treatment which
they sustain here—the attention which I
say, such receive here from your excellent
Chaplain and from those under whose at-
tention as nurses, they are brought, cannot
fail to have a good effect upon them—
(hear). I am not now going into details,
nor perhaps is this the fitting occasion to
do so, but I cannot hesitate, from all I have
seen and heard, from my first acquaintance
with the subject as member of that Com-
mittee to the conclusion that the judicious
introduction, by competent means, of those
Acts coupled with such an opportunity of
such a home for the poor women who are
the subject of the Acts as this Hospital af-
fords, is calculated not only to effect great
individual good, but to be of vast national
importance (applause).

MR. BOBYSCHHELL MAKES A TER-
RIBLE CONFESSION.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

It was very late Saturday night when Mr
Bobschshell came home. It was very nearly
Sunday morning. He did not come in the
usual way. He did not open the gate—he
climbed over it, although there was no ap-
parent reason why he should get into the
yard in that way. And he climbed on the
gate with an air of great stealth and with
a reality of great difficulty.

He slammed himself up against the gate
with great violence and terrific crash, and
closed one eye and looked around him at
the midnight solitude and said "ah!"
several times.

Then he clambered to the top of the gate
and kicked against it with his feet as he
scrambled up and made such a racket that
every dog on South-hill woke and began
calling all the other dogs names, while Mr
Bobschshell, balancing himself on the top of
the gate, rattled it so furiously in his un-
steady violence, the dogs could scarcely hear
each other, and Mr B. repeatedly put one
hand to his mouth and said, "ah!" in the
same warning tones, and winked in a very
laborious and uncertain manner in the
several and general directions of the noisy
and invisible dogs, to indicate that he was
doing something powerful sly, and wanted
to keep most awful silence about it. Then
he began to climb over and let himself
down the inside of the gate.

Now, the gate was not fastened, and
when Mr Bobschshell transferred his weight
to the inside it flew wide open, banged
itself up against the fence, and Mr Bos-
schshell, as he let himself down on the
sidewalk on the outside of the fence, dis-
torted his face into such an expression of
malignant and fiendish cunning as would
have silenced every dog on the hill, could
they have seen it. Then with stealthy
steps he tiptoed across the street in a
sly manner, holding a finger on his lips
to impress the sleeping world and the
voiceless night around him with silence,
while he pursued his cautious way, as he
supposed, to his own front door.

His amatement, when he found another
row of shade trees, another fence, and
another closed gate confronting him, was
suddenly colossal. He stared until his eyes
ached, then, declaring that it was "perfly
incomprehensivol," he retraced his steps,
and, after starting very hard at his open
gate, plunged through it, bulged up the
front steps, fell against the door, and,
while he struggled to regain an erect po-
sure, said "ah!" at warning intervals.

Will around his head arrayed in white with
—let him in, and he had no easy grace
into the first chair that went past him; after
he had made several vain attempts to seat
himself on the piano. The reproachful
figure of Mrs. Bobschshell regarded him
with calm severity, and her icy allance
made him feel uncomfortable.

"Moggarack," he said thickly, but with
grave earnestness, "Moggarack" (Mrs.
Bobschshell's front name is Margaret). "I've
—hic—I've gotta—gotta quickened con-
science!"

"What!" asked Mrs. Bobschshell in
calm disdain.

"A quickened conscience," repeated Mr
Bobschshell. "A quickened conscience. A
hic—I've got quickened away again!"

Mogart. I've gotta—hic—coffessiol—cod-
fession—gottacoffession t'make.
—"You can make it in the morning," she
said impatiently. "I am going to bed.
You may sleep where you please, or rather
where you can."

"Now," protested Mr Bobschshell with
much vehemence, "can't—can't wait; his
—can't go to sleep 'ith this load ommy—ommy
mind. Got coffession t'make, an' mus-
—mus' make it. Done suthin', Moggar-
—hic—been been a—been load ommy mind
long time. Been—been—carryin' guilty
secret round 'ith me too long. Quickened
conscience won't gimme—won't gimme nope—
—hic—no peace. Mus' tell you sumpin',
Mogart, sumpin' 'il spruce you. I've—"

"Mercy on me, man!" exclaimed Mrs.
Bobschshell, started from her composure,
"what have you been doing? Tell me
quick, tell me, for heaven's sake!"

"Margart," said Mr Bobschshell, "it's
suthin' ye nev'—hic—never suspect—sus-
pected. It'll mos' kill ye. Hic! S'pos
it'll nigh drive crazy. Sawful to think
'bout it. Y'—wouldn't believe it of me,
Margart, y'—wouldn't. I've been—"

"Speak!" shrieked the almost frantic
woman, "I am wild with suspense. Speak!
Tell me all quick! Oh, I could tear her
eyes out! Tell me, you brute; what is her
name? Who is she?"

"Wh—wh—hic! Who's who?" demand-
ed Mr Bobschshell, in blank amazement.
"The woman, you wretch!" screamed his
wife. "Who is the woman?"

"Oh, shaw, Moggar," ejaculated Mr
Bobschshell, "taint—hic—that. Wussen
that. 'Smore dreadful. Hic. 'Smore crush-
—hic—'ven tell ye. Moggar—"

"Speak!" cried the anxious woman,
wringing her hands, "speak; let me know
the worst. What have you been doing?"

"Margart," said Mr Bobschshell solemnly
and with the air of a man upon whom a
quickened conscience had wrought its
perfect work, "Margart," he said, nerving
himself for the shock of confession, "Mar-
gart, I've—hic—I've been drinking!"

There was a dull, heavy sound as the
ottoman caromed on Mr Bobschshell's
head, and he looked out from his re-
cumbent posture under the piano just in
time to see a form robed in snowy white
speed swiftly up the hall stairs with an
expression of disgust on its marble features.
And out in the azure skies the eternal stars
looked down at the swiveling gate, and
peeped in at the sleeping figure under
the piano, and winked at the drowsy hall
lamp that had smelled so much whiskey that
it had burned itself out in a whiskey fit,
and the sad voiceless spirit of the night sat
on the front fence and brooded with a tender
mystery over the devious ways of wayward,
fallen man.

COCKROACH ON THE BRAIN.

DEAR QUENSLANDER.—Can you or any
of your valued correspondents give a remedy
for the cockroach nuisance. I am a patient
man, very indeed, though I say it who
should not, (but bashfulness is not a trait
of this country), almost as patient as Job;
but even Mr Job himself would not have
been able to stand the roaches; and if there
be not some certain remedy found for their
extermination I fear there will be a new
malady (vide heading) for the medical faculty
to cope with. We hear much of the bloody
mosquito who will come boldly and perch
on your nose and cheek, and suck your
blood until satisfied, but even his marks wear
out, and a good net will keep him off; the
othering nightly marauders, however, who
come in thousands and crawl up under
your curtains, give you nips which the net
can't clean away, leaving scars on yourself or
innocent children as bad as the small-pox.
This is the nuisance for which a remedy is
urgently required.

He runs and he nips when he finds you asleep,
Till you wish him in—down over so deep,
And if you're patient your patience must cease
When you find in your hat, your hose, and your
shoes
Such infamous pests, such inveterate foes,
Which spoil all your food and destroy all your
clothes,
And make your dear partner cry out in affliction
When she finds them round baby in the dead
of night.

And when she gets up from her troubled repose
She sees them all over and under her clothes;
Her milk all besmeared and her bread profaned,
No wonder when seen they are so much hated.
But now to conclude, again I must ask it,
Though this stands a chance of the waste-paper
basket.

Where if I had my will all the roaches would be;
What a pleasant idea, what fun you would see,
They would nibble away and not care a jot
About B—l—y's herbium or H—l—y's foot-
rot.

But get fat on the brains of the thick-headed few
Whose skin is so tough they can't pierce it
through.
I have now had my say and must bid you fare-
well.
How to kill all the roaches I pray you please tell.
A SUFFRAGER.

JOSH BILLINGS ON BIRDS.

THE QUAIL.

The quail is a game bird, about one size
bigger than the robin, and so sudden that
they hunt when they fly. They have no
song, but whistle for music. The time is
solitary, and sad. They are shot on the
wing, and a man may be good in arithmetic,
frustrate at paring, and even be able to
preach acceptably, but if he ain't studied
quail on the wing he might as well shoot
at a streak of lightning in the sky as at a
quail on the go.

Briled quail, properly supported with
Jellies and a Champagne Charlie, is just
the most difficult thing in my humble
opinion, twt peat in the whole history of
vittles and something to drink!

I am no gourmand, for I can eat bread
and milk five days out o' even, and sneak
my lips after I get thru, but if I am asked
to eat briled quail with a friend, with judi-
cious accompaniment, I blush at fast, then
bow my head, and then smile acquies-
cence—in other words, I always quail
before such a request.

THE PARTRIDGE.

The partridge is also a game bird. Their
game is twt drum on a log in the spring of
the year and keep both eyes wide open,
watching the sportsman. Partridges are
shot on the wing, and as easy to miss
as a ghost. It is plum enuff to see the
old bird hide her young brood when danger
is near. This must be seen, it can't be
described, and makes anybody believe it.

The partridge, grotesque and pleasant to
sustain, and either of them straddles a
grit iron natural enuff to have been born
there. Take a couple of young partridges,
and pot them down, and serve up with a
kind of choris, and they beat the ham
sandwiches you buy on the Camden and
Amboy Road 87½ per cent. I have sat

these lamentable New Jersey ham sand-
wiches, and must say that I prefer a couple
of briled and oiled, soaked in mustard water,
and stuck together with Spaulding's glue.

THE GOOSE.
The goslin is the old goose's young child.
They are yellor all over, and as soft as a
ball of worsted. Their foot iz wove hole,
and they kan swim as easy as a drop of
kaster oil on the water. They are born
annually about the 15th of May, and never
was known to die naturally. If a man
should tell me he saw a goose die a natral
death, I wouldn't believe him under oath
after that; not even if he swore he had lied
about seeing a goose die.

The goose are different in one respect
from the human family, who are sed tow
grow weaker and wiser, whereas a goslin
always grows tuffor and more phoolish.

I have seen a goose that they said was
ninety-three years old last June, and didn't
look an hour older than one that was only
seventeen.

The goslin waddles when he walks and
paddles when he swims, but never dives
like a duck out of sight in the water, but
only changes ends.

The food uv the goslin iz rye, corn, oats
and barley, sweet apples, hasty pudding,
succotash, and biled cabbage, cooked
potatoes, raw meat, wine, jelly and turnips,
stale bread, kold hash and buckwheat cakes
that are left over.

They ain't so particular as some pholks
what they eat, won't git mad and quit if
they kant have wet toast and lam chops
every morning for breakfast.

Miscellaneous.

WAR BALLOONS FOR AFGHANISTAN.—The
Government of India is considering the ad-
visability of employing war balloons in the
forthcoming Afghan campaign, it being
thought that the mountainous nature of the
country will render them of great value in
obtaining information as to the numbers
and whereabouts of the enemy.

TACHYDIA IN FISH.—The *Cologne Gazette*
states that trichine had been found in a
pike recently caught in the North Sea, in
the neighbourhood of Ostend, and that
great excitement had been occasioned by the
discovery. Dr. A. Olandin, of Ostend, ex-
amined a similar fish under the micro-
scope, and found it full of these dangerous
parasites. It is supposed that a shoal of
these fish had fed on offal in Ostend har-
bour.

A GOOD IDEA.—In a letter to a daily con-
temporary, the vicar of Battersea describes
an effort which is being made to start, in
the neighbourhood of Clapham Junction, a
small hospital which shall be self-support-
ing, connected with and on the model of a
provident dispensary. He suggests that
there ought to be hospitals into which those
who are unwilling to enter endowed hospitals
as paupers, or obtain subscribers' letters to
hospitals supported by voluntary contribu-
tions, should be able to gain admission on
payment of the charges for support and at-
tendance.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR PUNCH AND A TRUE
STORY. B— takes a cab to his chambers,
in the small hours, and on alighting finds
that he has left his purse at his club.
"Wait a moment, cabby," says he, "while
I fetch a light; I think I have dropped a
 sovereign in the straw of your cab. Mind
you don't drive off while I go into the
house." No sooner has he closed the door
behind him than he hears the cabby crack
his whip and start off at a gallop. B—
laughs in his sleeve; and doubtless cabby
ore long courses profusely, for need it be
said that no sovereign had been dropped by
B—?—*Whitehall Review*.

MANY attempts have been made to obtain
a paint solvent equal for all conditions and
circumstances but not with the success
desired. Recently, however, something
has been brought forward in this line in
England, which is said to fully answer the
purpose. The solution is simply applied
to the paint with a brush and is then left
for a short time, after which the paint may
be scraped off with ease. The number of
coats of paint—four—which may be applied
within a quarter of an hour or so of each
other, being sufficient in the most hardened
cases, it is said. This solution, which it is
alleged causes no injury whatever to the
hands or to the brushes, is quite inexpen-
sive, and without smell.

An experienced medical officer of my
acquaintance says he has not a high opinion
of the Indian troops he saw in Malta. In
his opinion it would be dangerous to trust
much to them in European warfare. They
are "showy," but "want stamina."—Only
it is but fair to say my friend speaks as a
medical, not a military, officer. He founds
his opinion to a great extent on the fact
that they succumbed very readily to dysen-
tery, and showed scorbutic tendency that
to the medical eye seemed an indication of
feeble vitality. It would be very instructive
if we might know to what extent scorbutic
affections of the mouth prevailed amongst
Asiatic troops when quartered in Malta.
But the authorities seem as disinclined to
give the public information on this point
as on the sanitary state of Cyprus. Oddly
enough, my friend rates an Indian con-
tingent in respect of stamina far below
regiments composed of "sound black
niggers," by which he means full-blooded
Africans. There can be no doubt the negro
as a soldier wears well in the field, pro-
vided as well as the white man. That was
proved in the American Civil war.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs REINEMANN & Co's Freight Cir-
cular for the Mail of Saturday, 4th January,
says:—

The improved demand for sailing tonnage
last reported has fallen off again, and the
freight market has continued dull and weak
during the past fortnight, the number of
disengaged vessels in port has not decreased,
and an improvement in rates can hardly be
expected for some time.

Homewards, only one settlement is re-
ported from this port to New York, while
from the Philippines there exists no demand
whatever either to the States or the United
Kingdom.

Coastwise, the opening of the Tientsin
trade has given employment to only three
vessels as yet at low rates. For the Coblin
China Salt ports several vessels have been
chartered at former rates. For the South-
east Asia Ports there has been nothing
doing either for seagoing or sailing vessels.

The British barque *Janet*, 811 tons, left for
Singapore, "seeking." The British
barque *John Potts*, 874 tons, left for Keel-
ing, under charter from there from Shang-
hai effected in Amoy.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts
to 47

Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 4th, 1879.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.
Dec. 28, 1878.

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

SAILING VESSELS

Gann Harrison	British barque
Charley	British barque
Cutty Bark	for Sydney (N.S.W.)
Dotine Castle	British barque
Ethan Allen	American barque
Eucild	British barque
Fiery Cross	British ship
Forward Ho	British ship
Golden State	American ship
Star	for Cheloo
Barilla	British barque
Helena	for London
Hope	British barque
Inverliskane	British barque
Israh	British barque
Joyce Phillips	British barque
M. A. Dixon	British barque
Martha	British barque
Mary Whitridge	O. Risa ship
Nourmahal	for New York
Onesha	for London
Osbea	British barque
Sea Witch	British barque
Star Queen	American ship
Vale of Nith	for Rochester
Walla Castle	British barque
W. A. Holcomb	American barque

Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred		400	300	壯魚乾
Bream,	catty	60	70	鯽魚
Carp,	"	80	70	鯉魚
Catfish,	"	70	60	赤鯪魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs,	"	100	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	80	70	墨魚
Dace,	"	70	60	鱖魚
Dog Fish,	"	50	40	倒沙
Hals, Congor	"	70	60	跌水
" Fresh water	"	110	100	淡鱔
File Fish,	"	70	60	刺洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large	"	140	150	大鮮魚
" Small	"	40	30	小鮮魚
Garoupa,	"	160	—	仔魚
Gudgeon,	"	80	70	斑魚
Gurnard,	"	110	100	石斑魚
Haddock,	"	70	60	紅角
Herrings, fresh	"	60	50	黃美鱗
" smoked box	\$1.00	—	—	黃澤鱗
King Crab, each	110	100	—	蟹
Live Fish, catty	120	110	—	生魚
Lobsters,	"	140	130	龍蝦
Mullet,	"	80	70	魚
" Red	"	100	90	魚
Oysters,	"	120	110	鮮魚
Parrot Fish,	"	110	100	公魚
Perch,	"	50	60	魚
Pike,	"	120	—	頭鱸
Plaice,	"	80	70	花鰵

Butter Bean, English, . . .	50	50	加瓜	瓜
Egg Plant, . . .	80	25	矮瓜	瓜
Garlic, . . .	60	60	蒜頭	頭
Pepper, . . .	25	20	薑	薑
" Young . . .	25	20	子	子
Green Peas, young . . .	60	—	荷蘭豆	豆
" old . . .	70	60	荷蘭豆	豆
Green Sprouts . . .	20	15	芥蘭	菜
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . .	160	—	大羅	菜
Lettuce, Chinese . . . catty	15	12	唐生菜	菜
" English . . . each	10	9	生菜	菜
Mint, . . . bunch	10	—	薄荷	菜
"Nga Ko," . . . catty	80	25	茨菇	菜
Okra, . . .	120	—	毛茄	頭
Onions, Bombay . . .	70	60	洋蔥	頭
" Green . . .	20	18	生葱	蔥
Parley, Chinese, . . .	40	30	生菜	菜
" English, . . . bunch	10	5	洋菜	菜
Potatoes, Japanese, . . . catty	30	25	日本薯	薯
" Macao, new . . .	3	25	澳門薯	薯
" Sweet, . . .	12	10	番薯	薯
Radishes, White, . . .	50	20	白蘿蔔	菜
" Eng'ish, . . . doz 5	50	—	來羅	菜
Scallions, . . . catty	25	20	蒜苗	菜
Sesamum, . . .	50	50	芝麻	菜
Shalots, . . .	40	35	蒜頭	菜
Spinach, . . .	25	20	莧菜	菜
Tomatoes, . . .	40	50	番茄	菜
Turnips, English, . . . each	12	15	白蘿蔔	菜

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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